

神州日報

National Herald

通告全國報界

本報自庚戌歲開辦以來，承蒙各界愛護，業務日見發達。茲為擴大宣傳，便利讀者起見，特將本報遷至上海南京路四馬路新址辦公。凡我全國報界同仁，如有任何新聞、評論、稿件，請逕寄新址，以便彙轉。此佈。

求李梅庵先生墨寶者鑒

李梅庵先生，字子衡，湖南衡陽人。先生學識淵博，人品高潔，為我國文化事業之巨擘。茲有求墨寶者，請逕寄本報，以便轉呈。此佈。

蕪湖明遠電燈公司六月十三號開股東大會

本公司定於六月十三日（星期日）上午十時，在蕪湖明遠電燈公司會議室召開股東大會。凡我股東，請屆時出席。此佈。

美術叢書第八集出版

本叢書第八集，內容豐富，圖文並茂，現已出版。歡迎各界人士踴躍購買。此佈。

學界諸君願購五折教科書者鑒

本報為推廣教育，特設教科書五折優惠。凡我學界諸君，如有意購買，請逕寄本報，以便轉購。此佈。

新字典

本字典收錄字彙豐富，解釋詳明，為學習之良伴。現已出版，歡迎購買。此佈。

真相畫報山之緣起

本畫報旨在揭露社會真相，傳播進步思想。現已出版，歡迎訂閱。此佈。

中國精益眼鏡公司特別廣告

本公司精製各種眼鏡，品質優良，價格公道。歡迎各界人士光臨選購。此佈。

中華實業銀行招股廣告

本銀行籌備工作進展順利，現已開始招股。歡迎各界人士踴躍認購。此佈。

社說

▲五周年前之本報
▲與五周年後之本報

本報 興首倡人道主義日居月諸輿回不捨於今五周年矣
此五周年中之艱苦疾徐記各年時時與其事事親嘗故能深
知體賸河徹腠理且此中尤有最重要之一時期則在第四周
年以至第五周年之間此時期一風起雲湧榮一時人及今
思之猶有餘勇可賈故今特綴錄其概要以開諸君質證
諸君試今日以回顧於去年之今日固即陰歷三月二十九
日廣州革軍首難之日也本報今茲取此日以行紀念淵定於

此則年紀之恒例。其意則在於是請更披露其隱衷也。報革除之宗趣。本報一發起也。而在滿清專制未替之時。故所排之宗趣。所以謂之革命成功爲第一目的。而自年滿州一役。則夫天時人事。皆乘一實。革命機勢成熟。之體象。夫夫。乃民國鴻業。即茲躍起。故本報竊自盡其順風而呼之。能發揮其除隆康之毅力。此固多年所抱之素志也。

乙未報。預知革命之有成。閱者試檢讀去年陰歷三月二十九日以後之大報。固無一日而不滿清化育於革命。即此可以推本報之新向。當廣州舉義之節。其時上海報界。尙有目死烈諸人爲匪。而本報則首致斥距闖人心之宿習。務使人造大昌。公理顯著。即此一事。堪與閱者共證也。

(丙)本報首先發布革命諸文語。廣州舉義雖不幸而失敗。然其所留遺跡足以鼓舞羣倫。討諸諸檄布告語。文室堂之陣。正正之旗。推倒一陸豪傑。開拓萬古心胸。尤有振奮立頑之作用。其時海內各報。無不皆囑問不敢發。惟本報首先揭之。去年本埠某報。曾因此事與某某新報起有爭論。據某報記載。公然自承爲轉錄本報。凡此尤足以明本報前此之職志實自

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● 神 日報之回顧

神樂。撰曲而作也。曰爲鼓吹種族革命及政治革命而作也。丙之縣滿洲土府。拜其浮威。吾民鉗口結舌。而莫敢吐氣。海外。士。奔。其。呼。號。其。聲。聞。不。能。屈。徧。於。國。內。蓋。黑暗之甚矣。

時于君右任葉君仲裕汪君癡岑邵君仲輝
諸學震旦同業於馬淵伯先生之門瞻國步
之陵夷痛民族之不威乃發憤而有神州日
報組織神州經始於乙巳之冬而出版於
丁未三月于君右任實爲諸長編撰各員皆
一時豪俊之選朝刊一紙夕傳六洲聲譽之

際越乎常度不一月而隣舍火災燬爛神州
倏焉成墟社稷以本報成立非易未可中止
喪矢撫自義務旌紳重張爰輒託於商務書
簡價昂而虧鉅本幾于君若任因事辭職由
汪君瘦岑葉君仲裕接辦當時各體東以本
報斗革所認股金多不繳納而支用益絀
汪君瘦岑各罄其私產不足則繼以借貸

將書館一欠欸之故至欲勒交機器起訴公
庭其僑人其矣是年冬葉君仲裕任浙江安
定中學校長乃由汪君瘦岑鐫力任之時顯
特聘先生盛情反對假立憲之說贊同本報
宗旨頗多民助吾君介人亦維持甚力此本
社所厚所祝也至本報編撰事業予與楊
君篤生汪君允宗王君天儉王之最久前汪

君王君尤能始終其事若葉君仲裕之憂
沈江楊君篤生之發憤蹈海此則不報所悼
念不忘者生其他種種今不殫述龍將本報
所歷艱險爲海內外明達質言之

竭力開揚并**攻擊滿洲政府政治不善之結**
 果。滿政府電江督派道嚴加干涉。幾被封禁。幸賴人幹旋得
 免。恐此一事。世本報素**主張人道主義**。乃上海租界
 時發見有**印度巡捕強姦雞姦之事**。本報屢
 著論痛斥。本埠工部局控本報。於會審公堂。本報庭請

威海衛因禁烟事件致釀風潮本報曾揭載其事
威海衛英總領事英政府轉飭上海英領事律師出面控告
本報以喧擾之力卒判本報罰金此一事也
漢口吳一狗事件本報力持正論本埠巡捕房控會
審公堂判以罰金更正此一事也
端方督辦江南奕劻蔡乃煌狠狼爲奸假庫欺數十

本報之詆慶端曾不稍輕縱端之去江南也本報則著論揚江
南之景慕端蔡等叩之其同時蔡乃煌民呼報至神封禁并
拘繫于署右任本報乃立爲僞論爲民呼鳴且不平常道益變
視之乃散言力設法風聲一方面運動肢末欲將本報停版並
陰使人具控罷入當高有官大搖弄其間幾至決裂鄙人以神
廟大局爲重於是爲北京之行以避之蔡乃煌等於是強派巡

所最難者之事。此一事也。

去年三月廣州革命失敗。本報不勝其憤慨。而對於黃花崗之人物。則極力表揚。江省張人駿。嚴飭上海道。謂神州報主。張革命。應從嚴查辦。乃多方說得。寢其事。此一事也。

武昌起義之警。電傳至海上。本報即首倡倒滿之聲。并主張應

其繼而南方革命事業頗有溢出範圍以外商民疾苦聲細無可告訴本報乃稍稍警告之彼輩懷慙生恨則挾手槍旆威迫於府長汪君瘦卒之私宅如是凡二次彼輩雖不以恫嚇而本報持論仍侃侃不阿此一事也

如是以已鄙人與神州有香火因緣今茲五周紀念實未
恒神以期鞏固我獨立不羈之中華民

通告

本館爲舉行五週年祝典擇於陽歷本月十八日下午一時至六時
假新舞台煩演各種新戲並請中外名人演說特備入場券三千

本黨上海交通事務所暫設三馬路小花園二號凡統一黨民社國民公會或民

佛教會臨時法務所上海機關部通告

神州日報五週年紀念詞 (未完)

神州日報五週年紀念詞 (未完)

救亡商權大會

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專治小腸氣立刻見功

一、專治小腸氣、疝氣、陰囊腫痛、白濁、遺精、早洩、陽痿、不舉、腰酸背痛、四肢無力、精神不振、食慾不振、消化不良、便秘、痔瘡、脫肛、婦人經閉、痛經、崩漏、帶下、不孕症等。二、本藥係選用名貴藥材，遵古法炮製，功效神速，見效快，不傷胃，不損身，誠為治小腸氣之聖藥。三、每盒一元，大盒二元，郵資在內。四、總發行所：上海南京路。五、分發行所：各埠各大藥房均有代售。

治癰疽聖藥

一、專治癰疽、疔瘡、無名腫毒、瘰癧、乳癰、乳岩、痔瘡、脫肛、婦人經閉、痛經、崩漏、帶下、不孕症等。二、本藥係選用名貴藥材，遵古法炮製，功效神速，見效快，不傷胃，不損身，誠為治癰疽之聖藥。三、每盒一元，大盒二元，郵資在內。四、總發行所：上海南京路。五、分發行所：各埠各大藥房均有代售。

威武不屈

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人生最愛者是花

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徐景明先生牙科減價數月以惠同胞

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進步會通告

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兜安氏秘製保腎丸



身康健腎虧則百病叢生

腎形如卵居背脊骨之兩旁專司精血之清濁均為升降清之為津液充沛於心灌輸有未分洩時無論體質之強弱必含有或多或血之汚水雜質一經腎部分清則汚毒盡去為根本設腎臟稍有不足則汚濁易滯血液不清以致諸病迭出如頭痛背痛頭暈腰酸足疼步履艱難風溼癱瘓等症是皆腎弱先兆欲消弭上述諸患宜以保腎為第一要義

愈遺精壯弱體之確證



兜安氏秘製保腎丸能補腎固精其功甚偉再三勸余試服然余素不喜信藥又不敢負友之美意且寄購兩瓶一經試服即覺精神微長效驗顯然於是深信大醫生良藥之奇效不勝愉快余因購服已逾一打而夜夢遺精之患從此絕跡且體亦加重數磅足徵大醫生之保腎丸非尋常補腎之藥可比也余感其功甚大特將中外同人之抱斯疾者服是丸得早占勿藥也此鳴謝即頌

兜安氏秘製保腎丸

上海五洲大藥房 兜安氏西藥公司啓

小翠 六子 掃雲	李桂芳 六子 掃雲	張德林 六子 掃雲	三 張德林 六子 掃雲	月 劉培山 六子 掃雲	商 念仲 六子 掃雲	辦 乳與 六子 掃雲	新 口趙文 六子 掃雲	舞 特周鳳 六子 掃雲	臺 手舞 六子 掃雲	戲 毛福珂 六子 掃雲	許益芳 六子 掃雲	薛培山 六子 掃雲	
林樹森 六子 掃雲	趙文達 六子 掃雲	趙文達 六子 掃雲	張德林 六子 掃雲	三 張德林 六子 掃雲	月 劉培山 六子 掃雲	商 念仲 六子 掃雲	辦 乳與 六子 掃雲	新 口趙文 六子 掃雲	舞 特周鳳 六子 掃雲	臺 手舞 六子 掃雲	戲 毛福珂 六子 掃雲	許益芳 六子 掃雲	薛培山 六子 掃雲
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丹桂 三翠 月芬 計九 小如 意李 陰陽 河
 第 一 商 美 桂 協 丹
 特 排 拿 手 好 戲 小 子 和
 夜 菊 笙 天 山 登 高
 簪 藍 李 拿
 翠 胡 燕 金 山
 吳 在 來 寺
 謝 月 奎 聯 史 城
 劉 錫 鮮 楚 天 同 慶
 梁 九 青 金
 和 子 小 明 李 慶 山 貞
 周 惠 少 榮 山 貞
 月 月 紅 女
 李 月 紅 女

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今造各種改良完全離鼻眼鏡

本廠創自造眼鏡以來歷有餘年挽回利權日改良製造各種研究完全
 離鼻眼鏡十有餘種可免擦鼻灼耳
 想出種種妙法環球第一無有不合諸公之便別出心裁
 舒服愛之不釋與前所造之離鼻眼鏡高光明大
 絕然不同愈出愈巧悅美精造並經
 學醫醫生考驗登日報刊片無論男女老
 幼目力不華者俱能照配
 合光保護目力配鏡片有光線表較準
 度數絲毫無錯其價極其公道以圖推廣遠近
 剪造改良方足以利便外溢今為
 塞漏卮特造各種銀鍍銀鍍金銀鍍銀鍍金
 寶銀鍍金來別針銀鍍金針銀鍍金針銀鍍金針
 均合男女裝飾自來珠翠皆可選出
 貨迅速無論洋銀金銀眼鏡皆用
 赤煉就如有一不合仍可兌換
 非徒牟利實欲推廣土貨想熱心同胞必樂用中國自製
 之貨外間近有洋貨充作中國自製之貨外間近有洋貨充作中國自製
 察証惠幸垂顧焉上海跑馬廳二馬路惠西分設蘇州馬

世界美術畫

最新出版	泰西裸體女犯攝影洋裝金一厚冊	洋二元
珂環	中國美人出浴圖新出十二頁	洋一元二角
珂環	東美人出浴圖五色水彩各出一打每打一元	洋一元二角
珂環	泰西裸體美人遊戲圖甲乙丙丁四種每種一打	洋一元二角
珂環	泰東西自由結婚夫婦愛情之寫真一打	洋一元二角
珂環	中西裸體美人掛鏡中美德法四國每幅每四大副	洋一元二角
精印美術學校臨本裸體美人畫真	出四十頁每頁五仙	洋四角
精印大命革血戰寫真	一冊	洋四角
精印革命明信片	甲乙丙三打每打三角	洋四角

外埠郵政局滙兌不通之處郵票亦可代價惟作九五折計
 算過批格外從廉郵政局寄費每元加一成照算
 上海馬路第二百零二號(日) 書畫大茂公司發行之

第一千八百三十六號

京都天寶齋廣告同胞 如患肺氣腫脹試一立能消脹平氣○可以一刻而止矣宜慎宜認○時以自誤

小腸疝氣限言永遠斷根

本齋專治小腸疝氣不論新久一經服藥無不立見奇效此藥乃本齋秘傳之方不獨治小腸疝氣且能治一切疝氣如腹股疝氣、陰囊腫大、氣滯血凝、腰酸背痛、手足麻木、頭暈目眩、精神不振、食慾不佳、消化不良、大便燥結、小便頻數、婦女經閉、赤白帶下、產後諸症、無不立見奇效。每盒一元，六盒五元，郵費在內。總發行所：上海南京路天寶齋藥房。

上海綸綢緞號廣告

本號自開創以來，承蒙各界光顧，生意興隆。茲為擴大業務，特在英大馬路開設分店，專營各國名產綢緞、呢絨、布匹、洋貨等。貨真價實，童叟無欺。歡迎各界垂詢。電話：一三七八號。

女界寶

總發行所：上海英大馬路五洲大藥房

此乃女子世界無上之寶具。凡經期不調、赤白帶下、腰酸背痛、手足麻木、頭暈目眩、精神不振、食慾不佳、消化不良、大便燥結、小便頻數、產後諸症、無不立見奇效。每瓶一元，打十元。

安胎保產，產後清血，婦科聖藥。

廣東新到各種花草

本園由粵自辦來申白蘭花、菊花、茶花、桂花、各種雜花、數千種，貴客光顧，請向本園接洽。地址：上海英大馬路。

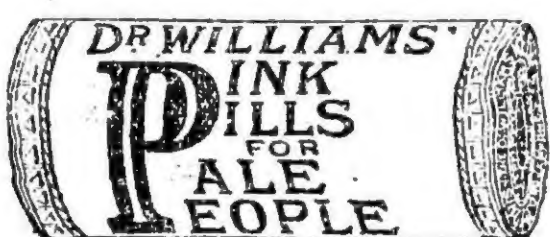
少年縱慾損傷元氣服韋廉士大醫生紅色補丸而獲全愈

劉君玉清

廣東英德沙口埠油糧號主人也。曾自述病狀云：一千九百十年冬余因夜不成寐以致心思煩亂，身體失力，日間不克辦公，頭常疼痛，欲裂行路時，忽覺頭暈目眩，欲倒仆其所以如是者，實因溺於女色，深宵不睡，元氣損傷之所致也。受此慘苦，曆有多日，既乏藥片，換骨又無主，誠關心體弱，病深難將絕望。一日適閱報章，載有如余同病之少年為韋廉士大醫生紅色補丸所治愈，於是決意購服之。甫及一瓶，大有轉機，夜能安睡，頭痛稍減，連連再服，心甚暢快，所有頭痛各疾一應全消，迄今絕無復發，居然得享康健之幸福。余深感韋廉士大醫生紅色補丸之奇功，甚願作此證書，登諸報端，因我國多有如余同病之少年也，所費者須購真韋廉士大醫生紅色補丸服之，方能有效耳。



劉玉清小照



韋廉士大醫生紅色補丸

韋廉士大醫生紅色補丸，專治少年縱慾損傷元氣，服之立見奇效。每瓶一元，打十元。



燕醫生鴻補丸

凡人身體虛弱，服此丸立見奇效。此丸能補血、強身、健胃、安神。每瓶一元，打十元。

咳嗽痰多試驗養津玉液膏

此膏專治咳嗽、痰多、氣喘、肺癆等症。服之立見奇效。每瓶一元，打十元。

中國通商銀行謹白

本行自開辦以來，承蒙各界光顧，生意興隆。茲為擴大業務，特在英大馬路開設分行，專營各項銀行業務。歡迎各界垂詢。

有頭暈者注意

本藥專治頭暈、目眩、耳鳴、心悸等症。服之立見奇效。每瓶一元，打十元。

BIVO 別福酒 鐵汁牛

BEEF AND IRON WINE

此酒乃由名醫精製，能補血、強身、健胃、安神。凡人身體虛弱，服此酒立見奇效。每瓶一元，打十元。

▲財政部留用舊人四十二名
條陳辦理印花章程爲研究之資料
條陳辦理印花章程爲研究之資料
尚不敷差遣聞熊總長之意擬續調
數十員以資治
▲內務部酌留舊員已由趙
總長核定其留用武王念曾等六員酌留嚴

● 陸總長之長途
僕僕

和國對我外交
官之狡黠

◎京華政局叢談

▲前日蘇總長在總統府密商要政時聞甚久聞所議者約有數端一借款事宜由財政部直接與資本國協商貸一財政次長定設一人蘇總長請求任用二員之議從緩一參商發行不兌換票一提倡辦理印花稅事以李及潘氏

去留其遲誤不到者卽屬無効聞就中
鄭清源李壽田等頗難安於其位惟該

學附設工藝課程(五)實業學生宜多

一爲唐在復一爲吳闢一爲

國務總理秘書因內部競爭
未發表茲聞唐總長於舊日隨員中
擇留二員餘俱乘公批選以息浮
聞仍定魏辰組爲秘書長歐陽
許某曾文玉雷廷壽等七人爲秘書
內定當發表者秘書本有八缺現只
七人餘一缺則留以特現在歸途之

一

10

北京東安門迤南小甜水井 某國

來其密並爲宗社黨機關處常
隱匿宗社黨事情內務部秘
偵探員何其一無所聞也
吾者在前清崇文門監督任內治
隨之辦事頗有贊助現治格受任
華民外城總承辦善爲宗社黨首
領治格與秘密通信不知

星。

之一旦提倡外人不敢輕視而消其壓

必本行爲行商之冠先定省城聯合七
丁二行九善堂再進北京贊成愛國公
債則影響所及內外同胞莫不聞風響
應天下事尙可爲也貴號納誠愛國素
所欽佩可否即集行友商量進行之法
分電京省撥承回債則霹靂一聲羣睡
醒酣感德之速非言語所能形容者區

保護民權確若等引
責此共此則同無不

種種之障害一時未能恢復現將都督
之意以痼疾既難立除如坐待三

內回蘇視事。醫生挽留不得。謂都督

● 土意戰爭最近
息消

功成事和平、福則
此頌恭祝

艦隊則土皇或即時開拔
達頓納爾海口使各國商船

該港所設之水雷移去蓋恐意大利再來攻擊也。

嗚呼亡國族民

一千人駐阿爾紀羅與摩洛哥交界

▲吳忠信將仍爲警監 十
留守府政務處會議謂地方選派警
應由地方諸負其經費查警監系委



自神祠報成立以至於今
提倡人道彰善癉惡無蘊
民國建始設施孔亟而唯
子奔走呼號不乏熱心毅
萬世無窮之基端在斯舉
比於曷盛業於其間而曷

之一日蓋差役藉盜匪爲利截盜匪倚差役爲護符有孫梅卿者其家被

荷領有該省都督咨父証明其確非
射出洋而適值禾旺之時初不必過

歷五週歲矣。其中擴張民權。宣海內士庶類能言之近者。民相之間題爲最要。愛國君圖自救於危亡一躍千丈。植社稷觀國民之克享榮譽。長

本公司呈請中央交通部批准轉售實業部立案
限公司辦法分三大部一轉運二保險三押匯招股
兩月每股十元限期每人繳足一元認定期滿後
票頭加足銀一次先出者起見洋利日益豐盈自
成風行一二三四五六七八九十百萬元定為股
份

自改裝改裝之聲一響下流社會及古老先生有以剪髮爲憂者因情原
之人又有以不知衣褲之羞法不知儀節之古法爲憂者本局有憂者因情原
至平易至近情若以衣褲之羞法不知儀節之古法爲憂者本局有憂者因情原
之訣門真誠人人買一冊看看真誠人人買一冊看看
上海文明書局啓

能·彭·氏·爵·攝·後·案·氏· 威·照·安·國·都·北· 如·程·報·

第一千八百三

價目

樣包五分入九三十
小包一角入九八十
中包二角半入九二
百四十粒裝銀匣一只
附送銀匣一只
附送銀匣一只
附送銀匣一只
附送銀匣一只

外埠函購章程

各埠各藥房

各埠各藥房

各埠各藥房

各埠各藥房

各埠各藥房

遠近函購一元以上郵
費免取如二元以上可
打九折五元以上可打
八折滿十元以上可打
七折代價九折計算
如願訂約經理者另有
優待批發章程

特約經理處

南京 鎮江 蘇州 無錫 揚州 寧波 杭州 嘉興 紹興 湖州 溫州 處州 台州 仙居 黃巖 臨海 天台 三門 樂清 永嘉 瓊州 崖城 儋州 文昌 定安 澄邁 臨高 儋州 崖城 儋州 崖城

清江中法大藥房
漢口中外大藥房
湖南五洲大藥房
河南開封大藥房
奉天中法大藥房
營口成文厚
上海四馬路老福里底

煙台文盛福
重慶中西大藥房
雲南新源書局

塞漏卮之利器 挽利權之大將 人人宜備刻不可離 手救危急手保生命 內服外用立見奇功

清醒丸乃藥界之泰斗達西醫之秘方用華產精造期望挽回利權若非功力超羣何能達到目的自去夏發行以來曾蒙各界歡迎凡經嘗試者莫不嘖嘖稱贊是故得以聲名揚溢全國暢銷誠不愧中華民國天產之特色也

一粒之妙用如常含清醒丸一粒時覺口中香芳清涼生津之妙

二粒之妙用如口乾舌燥或患牙患用清醒丸二粒塞於痛處立即風立止有止渴潤喉之妙

三粒之妙用如精神倦怠之時或夏秋之間口含清醒丸三粒立覺精神爽快時疫解清氣百病不傾如此妙品舟車旅行刻不可離

四粒之妙用如食物不化飯後飽脹即服清醒丸四粒過一二小時立即胃開脾旺肚飢思食飯後常服可免食積胃脹之患

五粒之妙用如烟酒過醉或頭昏眼花者服清醒丸五粒立刻神清氣爽腦安目明解紙烟醒酒妙用非凡

六粒之妙用如氣鬱腹脹反胃作酸者服清醒丸六粒立刻解鬱散悶心胸愉快每日常服可除一切胃病食量有加體質強健洵推衛生無上妙品

七粒之妙用凡傷風傷寒惡反胃心胃疼痛服清醒丸七粒立能平胃順氣化食消痞食後常服除根不復所費有限獲益實大

八粒之妙用如在燕會熱鬧受感傷中濁氣或食不潔立時昏悶肚腹疼痛者服清醒丸八粒頓覺腹寬痛止辟散濁氣排除毒常帶身邊可辟各種時疫

九粒之妙用若喉痛初起之時即含清醒丸九粒立覺滿口清涼毋須一二小時立能消腫止痛誠為善治喉症最便利之良藥日常服用永無喉症之患

十粒之妙用如遇暴寒暴熱之時風邪易感致患泄瀉痢疾腦脹神昏嘔吐痰寒發熱者服清醒丸十粒立能表理清爽諸病消散夏秋之間日常服用可辟時疫惡毒費銀一角可保一人平安若費銀一元可保一客平安

清醒者乃清人之心發而醒人之意趣凡開闢名媛類多鬱悶肝火上升時患頭暈腦脹服清醒丸拾餘粒覺心胸舒暢三餐有加醒脾健胃宿食漸消清火平肝醒快怡然清醒丸者乃救急排疫之良藥無論危急重邪如霍亂吐瀉吊脚子午絞腸等症似法吞服立能起死回生萬無一失幸勿輕視服法一切詳列仿單

伶界聯合會廣告

案前在會員毛韻珂家中連開談話會三次亦經登報聲明所有籌畫會中一切進行方法均已詳載現在本會事務所設在廣西路新民戲園第三弄一百廿六號門牌凡紳商軍學各界同士願來同情者本會異常歡迎希希光鑒

每日下午一時至五時為度入會無費惟繼續常年會費二元分上半年下半年兩季收納再本會銀數大洋一元二角制徽章大洋六角特此佈告即希公鑒

三月廿九流血紀念日大會佈告

三月廿九日為粵陽五月十九日我革命諸先烈義勇於廣州失敗流血之紀念日也以七十二烈士之赤血既經今日之文化凡我國民孰不痛良痛以追悼之誠敬以紀念之可也爰於日假新嘉坡古開紀念大會(本擬僑張園中國同盟會本部於機關部發起)以黃花之紀念章愛一男兒共其來臨茲茲與幸毋後時

本埠要聞

派軍都督陳英士君昨日飭令上海民政總長李鍾鈺派防全軍統領李即議嚴防廟宇全營司令劉廟彪等及文案董氏人泰福田鴻學劉鈞履順等呈稱上年九月十三日上海光復後四鄉盜賊蜂起搶劫之案層見迭出人心惶惶莫知所措一再調查始知爲盜者土匪實居多數若輩各備洋炮結黨橫行被害之家指不勝屈爲敢開列各匪名單呈請迅賜搜查按名拿辦以遏盜風而安地方等情前來查土匪結黨橫行內則擾亂治安外則勾引盜賊貽害地方殊堪痛恨自應責成嚴緝務獲究辦除批示外爲此帖單

飭令到李民政總長李統令劉司令等立即迅飭軍務公所選派幹練巡警會同兵士一體按名緝拿毋得遲誤切切此令計開各

◎追悼七十二烈士

●民食之恐慌

自有防兵隨時抵禦。幸勿自蹈。

● 紳士之國民精神

一、收款方法(甲)由民政長設立總

用牧由桑君提議推朱君少屏爲赴初一開大會之代表並贊成孫數

已入英籍之粵人徐銳（即牙醫徐景明）按前爲某捕房翻譯之石櫚林誘拐其妻何四寶偷彩鴛及婢徐媛媛逃匿等情業已由麻將士逮案訊押在案昨由捕房派探阿慶府徐妾與婢併解公堂請究原告証愛聘聘律師上堂聲辯被拐情形並稱現在尙少衣箱四只可值洋三千餘元之金珠飾物應請嚴訊究之石廷樞電司律師到堂辯護時則據法捕房中西包探持票致案聲稱事起甚界應請提回歸案訊辦經王襄藏與美羅副領事會商之下判石選擇候明前下禮拜二訊核

移送檢察廳張岳飛等三人暫交妥保候再傳訊核奉堂知保出之後選不到案其押解歸經檢察廳大股次豫悉供稱適有親友數人來家以賭麻雀牌爲消遣輸贏祇有洋一元上下等語復經檢察長委飭司法警察前往該處調查情形相符稟復到廳是以由該廳將此案起訴到同級審判廳日昨午候奉推事龍鑑公開庭庭訊張岳飛察長亦蒞庭監審被告押解歸經庭堂律師爲代表到庭辯護約有一時之久堂上以附解福既已判案應先行判

福等四人押解西關轉送上海警務所經司法股員訊判處因賭博爲首

情
並有同寓客沈紹賢明姑看翻
爰出陳贊利派查明尚無別
各匪在大達碼頭擲炸彈一
照例第二百七條辦理罰金
三十元以儆其張浩飛
等三人俟到案時再訊另行判
結可也

寄奴遺響

賭家聚衆賭博常知照

●賭具亦被攔

二日下午二句鐘 鍾陳總長復偕隨
 中國精益眼鏡公司
 其驗光片皆用金配架諸君實地
 歷歷時甚久大為嘉許當發給相書
 一方又為相觀面善并誦加勸勉
 附工乘發漢全週製造精良而抵
 滬后凡在榮發皆法中國各種原料
 西國人欲免每損腦竊貴公司

本埠瑣聞

本埠瑣聞

出百畝四分年租六石由佃何老
欠租求追何老妹即陳老妹聲
租田本向焦姓租種已於前清
一年出價購買焦姓生之產契據
保康吟松羞戮以致不肯付租如

武訴施朝陽因女不面案批爾夫

不准此

候伊夫具領又在安康棧查出傳到棧主俞鳳祥罰洋十元充

閭北

洋一百元餘限年底清還

有一女寄養王李氏家被蔡阿

1000

裁判所訊明核辦

因姦斃命案 流低田四

之妻顧氏因與龔夫施榮興辯讎被
解押在吳淞路內將施榮興斃命
府判田顧氏提堂訊供押交其夫到
各情迭誌前報昨旋復由捕房解訊
據見証吳毛玉証明由顧氏屬令喚
至其家內如何被戮實未知情並據
斯吳施氏投求伸冤質問顧氏供仍
稱經中西官會商之下判張開釋顧
押流一年並着緝提田四根解究

試與經目於舟船啣接輪軸交互之盛
百貨集上海而出於其途莫繁庶之
區其體工商然而風氣競易則形勢
不能無轉移顧以轉移之機實盛衰所
倚以其始也肇因於至微其繼也利害
所繫國引且其影其影樞察來彰行所爲
惑不絕於余心者矣

西人之稱商埠輒曰人造世界蓋名爲

起捷之伐之或鐵

五

100

美租界

日領事署請辦

八月均因倒垃圾違章被捕房查

八子年十四前日被匪拐失請爲

陳氏徐金氏應陳氏等各花個

人皆趨於積產投資以求實際數倍之
力其路雖樸爲商人先其後分支所
貽承其師傳卓然繼起者常若不絕即
今日聯商會號稱有聲者非其子弟
即屬門徒蓋因而非創者也爲問當年
若葉者幾等何所謂聯商亦何所爲授
受蓋其經商之觀念重於致富之心碑
明默運之餘則鉅產亦且立致彼時商
界風氣如此無今日聯商靡侈之風而
人皆趨於積產投資以求實際數倍之

此以爲致富之奇徑往往有舍

此以爲致富之奇徑往往有舍

敗者亦不可勝。蓋西人之經
因勢利導。結團體以操經設
利之祇業。而藉此以逞偏鋒華
利之祇業。而藉此以逞偏鋒華
利之祇業。而藉此以逞偏鋒華
利之祇業。而藉此以逞偏鋒華

破產迄今未已損害之大浸及

國。豈。功。其。類。於。此。者。尤。不。勝。計。

至此殆無立足之地約而言之

疎復以聯帶之恐慌而處於絕

東西國商場所不能及者蓋東

表示活動之地。若今之上海表

要之位置今者黨會組合政友

昔其趨向又將何如耳

藍格志	昨一股票	現盤
公和祥	買實	六十八兩
德律風車	買實	五十六兩
英捷華隆利	買實	六十八兩半
匯票	買實	六十八兩半
英倫電滙		二先令九辨士
現滙		零六二五
雷滙四個月票		二先令九辨士
買進四個月滙票		二先令九辨士
銀行又六個		二先令九辨士
滙豐四個月定貨		七先令九辨士
帶根六個月定貨		六先令九辨士
法國電滙		三佛郎四十七分

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

四個月電匯	三佛郎 五十三分
德國電匯票	二馬克 八十一分半
四個月匯	六十八個半
美金電匯票	六十六個半
四個月匯美金	六十七個半
香港電匯	七十五分
日本金洋	三七五四
印度匯票	比二百零五兩半

市

現貨銀金	三百五十五兩
沙金合赤	三百六十五兩
足赤條金	三百六十四兩
大條銀	念八百三十六兩

錢

英洋 早市 午市

七錢五分一厘
七錢五分一厘
七錢五分一厘

[illegible]

陳三 公 喇	新陳 公 喇	陳三 公 喇	土	江平 西汕	重租 汕油	荆	米細 心搶	提尖 占占	白	三二頭 號號號 白白白 麻麻麻	二頭 號號 又又 又又	二頭 號號 春 麻	芋
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舊新皮
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平白鋼
法自銀
字校番
新山煤

瑞麟
格豐加
益豐乾
廣生春
義成泰
聚隆春
美和春
蘇軒泰
廣修興
廣常興

本廠紗

皮絲烟

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三兩五錢
七兩四錢
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三兩
二兩
一兩

一百十一兩

<p>伶界聯合會</p> <p>新新舞台</p> <p>泥城橋外</p> <p>事務所</p> <p>南市新舞台</p> <p>五月廿日</p> <p>下午一時</p> <p>大會</p> <p>救亡商確</p> <p>共義補救</p> <p>之策</p>	<p>國民協會</p> <p>新新舞台</p> <p>泥城橋外</p> <p>事務所</p> <p>十五日</p> <p>十八日</p> <p>追悼會</p> <p>談話會</p> <p>追悼黃花崗</p> <p>死義烈士</p>	<p>各國體</p> <p>新新舞台</p> <p>泥城橋外</p> <p>事務所</p> <p>十五日</p> <p>十八日</p> <p>追悼會</p> <p>談話會</p> <p>追悼黃花崗</p> <p>死義烈士</p>	<p>之檢査</p> <p>體</p> <p>地點</p> <p>會期</p> <p>類別</p> <p>附記</p>	<p>遇上團體林立幾無日無開會之事本報特闢此欄尙希各將開會日期地點隨時報告以便列入藉省奔走通告兼備閱考之檢査</p>	<p>●開會一覽表</p>	<p>張鶴第</p> <p>三路馬</p> <p>國民旅館</p> <p>五月廿七日</p> <p>五月初一</p> <p>赴北京</p> <p>參議院</p>	<p>汪啓我</p> <p>四馬路</p> <p>洽陽棧</p> <p>五月十二日</p>	<p>盧伯華</p> <p>廿四號</p> <p>長發棧</p> <p>五月十一日</p>	<p>許雪梅</p> <p>公益里</p> <p>老拔拉橋</p> <p>五月初二日</p>	<p>江易園</p> <p>小東門河沿</p> <p>大生紗廠</p> <p>四月廿八日</p> <p>五月初二</p> <p>赴通州</p> <p>師範</p> <p>學堂</p>	<p>社慶</p> <p>北京路廣順里</p> <p>源盛隆茶棧</p> <p>三月十九日</p> <p>五月初八</p> <p>赴屯溪</p> <p>吳美利</p> <p>某行</p>
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又	雙象	一百十八兩	可	浦海門醫院	錦
又	六雀	一百十七兩	安慶	往長江	太古公
又	天官	一百八兩五錢	金華	往香港	太古公
又	財神	一百十五兩五錢	飛鯨	往牛莊	招商總
又	日老	一百十八兩	新北京	往寧波	太古公
又	三星	一百十六兩	寧紹	往寧波	寧紹公
又	水月	一百十九兩五錢			
又	月季	一百十五兩五錢	三月三十日出口輪船禮拜四		
又	丹鳳	一百十四兩五錢	襄陽九	往長江	日清公
			江新	往長江	招商總
			海口	往廈門汕頭	太古公
			海晏	往福州	招商總
			海陽	往烟台牛莊	太古公
			吉和	往長江	怡和洋

昨由廠家開出船牛打油五件八兩七錢	船牛豆油一千四百件九兩	客帶各丹沙青八百石三百八十四兩	車家棧牛油油一百五十件八十九兩	客帶各丹牛元二千石四兩一錢	車家牛膏五十石四兩車家船岐豆油六百件八兩四錢五分	客帶船洋河豆油二百件八兩六錢客帶牛并五百片
大通	往長江	太古公	順天	往盛海烟台天津太古公	新格利	往海參威
德和	往長江	怡和洋				

四月初一日出口輪船禮拜五

油豆餅市

上海一隅為中國最繁盛之區工商巨子政客文人皆萃於是處每以區域廣闊烟糧密高軒落止遼遠為難本報特設此門凡海上過客或於某日抵滬傷何處或於某日離滬行抵何處均可投函登錄一覽而得以免枉杜道左之勞

●來蹤去跡

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

皖南同鄉會 安事務所 浙江路蘇里		全皖同鄉會 蘇州路本會所 神康里批發所		振華紡織公司 十八日 股東會	
常 上午七點五十分(快車) 下午一點五十分(常車) 下午三點五十分(快車)		京 上午七點三十分(快車) 下午一點三十分(常車) 下午三點三十分(快車)		由南京開至上海 上午七點三十分(快車) 下午一點三十分(常車) 下午三點三十分(快車)	

中國圖書公司
南門外本公司印刷所
廿六日午後一時
股東會

學林

●歐陽學乘

羅兩峰與謝澗溪大椿兩先生一以畫名一以醫著未嘗以所學世世人亦鮮有注意者兩峰著我信錄融通儒釋以淨土為歸宿與大椿八木靈山之學如出一家情別無著述可見其淵源未嘗學佛所傳道德經注抉擇其精無支離僻隱之語其敘例有云老氏之學與六經旨趣各有不同六經為中古以後文修德治國用兵之法皆本上古聖人相傳之精意故其教與黃帝並稱其用其簡其效其速漢時循吏師其一二已稱極治誠學老有得之言當時諸儒紛紜於考據詞章未知從事於此也

政海

●各國公債行政考（真）

凡關於公債之行政事務各國皆特設專局專科以掌之其上有國會中之國債委員會為高等監督其下則有代辦金庫事務之一大銀行以為之佐理此各國之所同其形式稍有出入則各國國情差別使然也我國國債言舉行公債而各種機關均未組織完備因述諸國成例以供參考

（一）英國之公債行政

英國於中央行政部中有國債委員會其性質與議會中之委員會略同專掌公債行政監督至於行政事務則悉委諸英倫銀行英倫銀行設一國債部凡公債登錄其上買債繳銀之後即給以草票持此草票即認為債權其債權之種類有永遠公債有年金公債有理財部證券有短期證券其募集則公告競賣法與開辦集法並行其債還則抽籤與買回並用

文苑

●彭尺木先生集外文

彭尺木先生集外文 彭尺木先生集外文 彭尺木先生集外文

神州報五週紀念
革命先驅
自由之祖
民國之祖
藍天蔚祝
元年五月一日

叢談

●天風雜綴（肥）

近人有以俗語與古詩對者如各家門前雪對今日新添鏡裏霜一天太陽對雨對昨夜星辰昨夜風美人帳下猶歌舞對寡婦門前多是非皆有涉筆成趣之妙其尤令人忍俊不禁者則有一聯曰竊聞天子已傳位賄了夫人又折兵

神州之光

美華商特以絲製中華民國五色旗贈之使懸諸飛艇與之俱升此為吾民國旗招展天空之始尤佳話也

●花柳欲求速效

小兒花柳欲求速效 小兒花柳欲求速效 小兒花柳欲求速效

●花柳欲求速效

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●花柳欲求速效

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此清血丸的妙
用乃清與人的
精神既振人的
意趣九雖小價
廉而效力絕
大無論有病無
病均可常服若
含化二三粒即
覺滿口芳香有
止渴生津調喉
化痰清肺通口
凡喉痛牙痛初
起可含化十餘
丸立能消腫止
痛常含一二粒
可解紙烟癮有
開胃消食順便
理氣不肝健脾
凡男女有患心
胃氣痛吞酸嘔
吐等症莫不立
見奇功

速效後
運於最快捷之各症略

居家旅行 必不可少
水土不服 酒醉煩躁
頭暈目眩 迷惘煩躁
舌燥口臭 余困肚痛
傷食傷氣 胃脘膨脹
霍亂時疫 山嵐瘴氣
所費有限 獲益非淺
樣包五分入九三十
五粒
小包一角入九八十
粒
中包二角半入九二
百四十粒
附送銀匣一只
大包五角入九五百
粒
附送度銀匣一只
裝瓶二角入九二百
粒
連藥兩贈二元以上郵
費免取如二元以上可
打九折五元以上可打
八折匯兌不通可以郵
代價九折計算
如願訂約經理者另有
優待批發事告

各埠藥房均有發售
總發行所上海四馬路捕東一香面福底華
華底福面香一東捕路四上行總經均貨京藥各
堂光里惠對品首房老馬海所發售有號廣房埠

康安此有 精滑遺夢 藏敵不敢 方真敦釋

金剛百鍊丸

同胞注意

九為之方當推金剛百鍊丸為第一神藥其功效之神速誠非他藥所能及也茲將本藥之功用分列如下：
 治一切虛弱、咳嗽、吐血、咯血、痰喘、氣促、心跳、失眠、健忘、頭暈、目眩、耳鳴、腰酸、背痛、手足麻木、筋骨痠痛、婦女月經不調、赤白帶下、產後虛弱、小兒疳積、驚風、抽搐、夜啼、多汗、盜汗、自汗、遺精、早洩、陽痿、不育、不孕、胎動不安、產前產後諸症，服之立見奇效。
藥房廣告

總發行所 上海 中法大藥房

艾羅補腦汁

治主

- 一治面部腦氣筋不足致患目眩
- 一治眼部腦氣筋不足致患瞳人大小內障昏花迎風流淚綠水瞳人反背諸症
- 一治頭部腦氣筋不足常患頭重頭疼及偏正頭風
- 一治牙床腦氣筋不足齒牙脫落咀嚼無力等症
- 一治耳內腦氣筋不足耳發閉塞耳鳴耳聾
- 一治婦女子宮病赤帶白帶經期遲速疼痛終身不育等患
- 一治男子陽痿精寒清精等患

定價

大瓶 一元
每打 十元

小瓶 二角半
每打 十二元

京都天寶齋●謹告同胞●耳聾耳疾●我有神劑●服此立聰●效驗妙藥包可斷根●上海一馬路西鼎新里石庫門牌

萬國水洲第一靈驗耳聾聖品

凡患耳聾一症皆因腎水虛損火上炎或感冒風火燥熱以致耳聾耳熱耳痛耳鳴等症本齋藏以藥酒官辦試驗始效出面經非徒獲利益已也善治男女老幼久耳初起一經服此三盒立覺耳氣清爽和男吸吸精神真覺第一靈品每盒一元二角料六盒洋五元不備包可退

生降彼優浮火如邪邪藥十年念年黃症服此九一料立見奇功極重久年老症服此二料無不轉雙復聰其乃第一靈品每盒一元二角料六盒洋五元不備包可退

以昭信實如再吹六賣吹耳數無不立愈每瓶七角外埠郵局安速傳信凡屬錫寄貴自給●另有立愈心胃氣痛散立服立愈每瓶洋一元如不愈包退過洋以昭信實

馬寶靈有真經云治病第一對症本寶靈世存心不惜千金探得真正以救世人其性
能入心肝脾腎專治諸般內致之症惟各樣文火新舊癆狂發病作祟以及諸癆癰癰一症
心失蓋服之最奇效驗諸醫束手危險萬分只須服數劑症無不立愈大凡染癰癰一症
因憂誤迷心竅憂鬱無從察驗腹中結於心或功在不成或見或不見或癰癰一症
染此之症者無窮其人如患此症者請速服此藥至二三步告痊者一錢二錢癰癰一症
染此之症者無窮其人如患此症者請速服此藥至二三步告痊者一錢二錢癰癰一症

●中國美術家傳

例言

一中國美術之精遠出歐西之上。書畫無論矣。即雕刻泥

不與焉。

一是編以采輯先後爲次序。

吳王趙夫人丞相趙達之妹。善書。巧妙無雙。能於指間以

楊惠之

楊惠之。初與吳道子同師學畫。見道子藝成。恥焉。更爲塑土。遂爲天下第一手。崑山慧光寺有毗沙門天王像。惠之所塑。形模如生。其傍有二侍尤佳。惠之申城後人。不可加修飾。後果爲一俗工修。遂失初意。(蘇州府志)

光我神州

陳其美

● 寓言 懶巧 (風鳴)

有少年乞丐於市。衣裳襤褸。千于而來。行至一處。見道旁有數幢屋。四圍短垣中有大

爲之時頗思有以助之蓋少
婦性慈善恒以救人貧困爲
樂惟對於自甘暴棄生性懶
惰之徒則反厭惡之於是惻
然勸客而問曰竊漢汝年少
何不自謀生活丐曰生活固
艱維時少婦即引彼宰後
以手指車上之米袋曰汝能
肩而卸之室中當與汝一飽
丐有難色既而又覺然曰卿
令余卸此車上之米轉觸余
昔日之遺憾矣余在時昔因

曰余固知一生命運不佳遇
事均不能如願余向以苦力
爲業料重之事本余所習若
搬運一物必使一無損傷實
余有生以來所未曾經驗途

擇此室中突有汝所能爲之
事乎苟者於是從容而言曰
得之矣此室中非有一榻乎
請先與我一餐我當就榻臥
臥醒後當在此守護長夜庶

工商界

我國工商業之不振久爲人所注意乃自革命以後切工商皆已停頓工商界

事情瞬息萬變雖經許多曲折終至毀
壞然此招商局已一變爲世人嚴藏
之集合點矣不特招商局一家已也即
從事揚子江之各輪船公司亦無不日
惹世人之注目茲特將各公司之情形
組織等端調查錄之如左
目下從事揚子江航業之輪船公司名
如下
一支那航業公司(代理店太古洋行)
一印度支那航業公司(怡和洋行)

神州五週紀念
振一千八百餘日之木
鐸繼以永無窮

李燮和

出。示兩掌。向少婦曰。卿不見
余之手爲極粗魯之手乎。偷
細脆之物爲余所觸。恐無不
立時破碎者。抑或搬運行李
及其他不甚貴重之物。此則

使室中器具免爲偷兒所竊。豈不甚善少婦聞而大怒曰。今而知汝固一懶漢也。天下無汝能爲之事。理合餓死。速離此。吾不願再見汝。遂驅之。

策逐日收羅登載以資國人研究。如有工商巨子有意見

穆言不知誰是奉檜
 用私人權私黨自由
 女因結婚控父自由
 釀巨餉擁佳麗自由
 兵士又麻雀打茶園搶商
 民自由 (世外生)

寰球第一常備神藥

化食消毒排瘴防疫

是仁丹之最大長處



●常備活寶唯有仁丹

仁丹係日本醫學界之泰斗醫學博士三輪德寬先生並醫學博士井上善次郎先生合議靈方不惜巨貲專撰高貴之藥料在於廣大完備之仁丹製藥廠嚴正重督行度脩故以其藥効卓越真稱寰球獨步

仁丹一粒無限之佳味優秀之芳香忽覺精神爽快連天服用仁丹能健胃整腸預防惡疫於未發日本陸海兩軍醫總監實驗於軍隊特頒交証明功效文憑而日本並諸外國貴顯高官均賜雅愛朝夕服用以爲衛生上不可少之活寶誠有緣故也

夫瘧疫者多感染於腸肚不舒之人

留神衛生之士必要常備仁丹須臾亦不可離左右也

諸公請立刻試服以知如何靈効顯著

唯現無病之人

●上船搭車	●出門旅行
●訪人問客	●時疫流行
●時疫流行	●時疫流行
●時疫流行	●時疫流行
●時疫流行	●時疫流行
●時疫流行	●時疫流行
●時疫流行	●時疫流行
●時疫流行	●時疫流行
●時疫流行	●時疫流行
●時疫流行	●時疫流行

目價

大	中	小
五元	三元	一元

傷食肚痛嘔吐極烈亦服仁丹三四粒直靈



仁丹主効

●傷暑中寒 ●癰痞瀉飲
●水土不服 ●酒醉船暈
●腹痛吐瀉 ●頭痛目眩
●卒中昏倒 ●虛弱貧血
●食積不消 ●時行瘟疫
其外一切危急諸症俱服此丹即能消毒除疫真有起死回生之神效

婦人衛生書不取分文奉送



牌標之處也

即能可達健康

進無限步

一日不離連服者

故遇良藥不可不服不可怠飲

早晨飲中將湯者進一步
晚間飲中將湯者進一步

不過乃一條路

其路者即是中將湯也

有病之婦人無論何人

如欲行平平坦坦之滑流之路
一無障礙而得健康者

凡有病勿迷亦勿惑

均是一條路



主治功能

- 中將湯善治子宮各病
- 中將湯善治月經各病
- 月經安行服中將湯立愈
- 經來腹痛服中將湯最効
- 處女初次行經能治各果病
- 月經愈期非中將湯不効
- 倒經能使血脈歸止
- 白帶赤帶非中將湯不治
- 產前產後中將湯不可少
- 孕婦服中將湯能養血保胎
- 中將湯能養衛任調和八脉
- 中將湯能養衛任調和八脉
- 中將湯能去子核子脂各病
- 中將湯固本養精之功
- 中將湯有保腎助陰之功
- 中將湯能治憂鬱病

批發處 東亞公司書藥局
上海河南路老巡捕房北首

世上有妻妾子女因病困苦之人
可以此書爲指南也如外埠郵費
二分封信內即當奉寄不誤

神州日報五周年紀念增刊

National Herald

ANNIVERSARY EDITION, MAY 15, 1912

ENGLISH
SECTION

FOUR
PAGES

孫中山唐少川兩君贈像

The National Herald

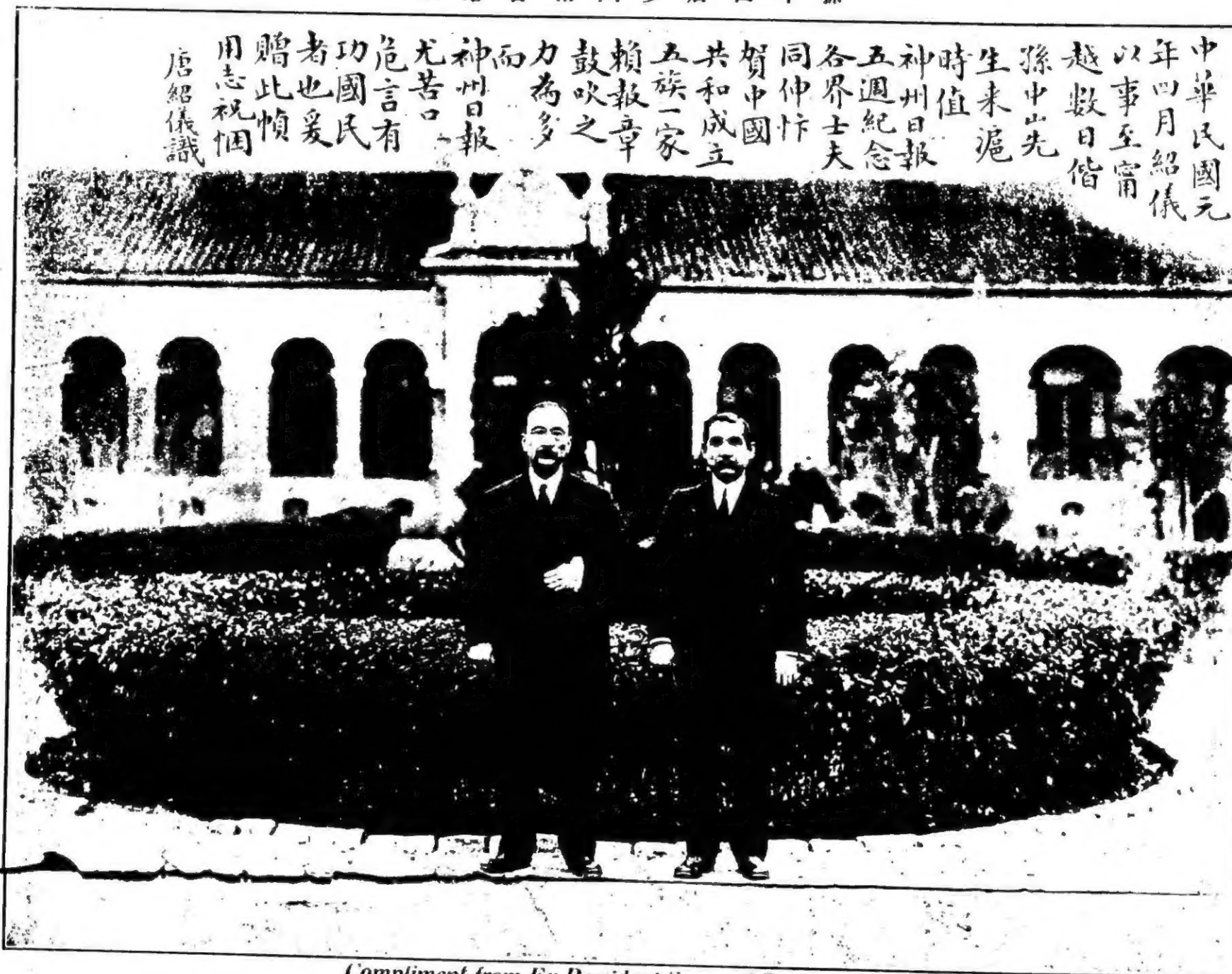
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Compliment from Ex-President Sun and Premier Tung

Our Aims

An existence of five years is not a long life. Yet for a paper like ours to have lived so long inspite of all the difficulties which are peculiarly ours, is a good cause for congratulation. We are glad today we are able to celebrate its fifth anniversary. For the last four years, similar occasions were given due importance, but more or less with the same sentiment, as there was nothing unusual to take place until last October when the Revolution broke out. But on this day of the first year of the Republic, we have special reasons to be more in an excited state.

To our Chinese readers, no word is necessary in regard to the objects of the National Herald. They are only too vivid to escape detection. But our foreign friends, owing to linguistic difference may have not yet been informed of our aims. We therefore avail ourselves of this opportunity to present to the public our twofold purpose, for which we have been laboring most strenuously under all unfavorable conditions.

One of the objects of the National Herald is to encourage smart transaction of international affairs by the government. By this, we do not mean that we favor passive submission on the part of the government to foreign demands, so as to avoid possible complications. Far less, do we favor shifting or procrastination, a mistake often made by the Manchu Government. Nor do we favor the practice of Machiavelian principles. What we favor are frankness and promptitude in the conducting of foreign affairs. These simple truths were so often neglected by the Manchu Government that we felt it our duty to constantly call its attention to their importance.

The second purpose of the Herald is Revolution, by which it is meant the overthrow of the Ching Dynasty and the establishment of a Republic. This radical program we advocated from the very beginning, not because we had greater racial prejudice against the Manchus; nor because the Manchus refused to satisfy our fancy with some measure of reform. In fact, we had a National Senate organized; we had the Provincial Assemblies convened; we had a constitution granted; and we had hundred and one other reforms promised. But these changes could be of no avail, when the Government took them up only half-heartedly. We therefore came to the conclusion that if China was to be rejuvenated, the Manchus must go. Hence we preached the doctrine of Revolution. It is true that we did not openly create the Anti-Manchu sentiment, as it would only involve us in difficulties for no purpose, yet our writings were such, that any sensible person could feel the touch of the Revolutionary spirit.

The Manchu Regime is gone; the Republic is established; and a new era is ushered in. On entering this new age, the National Herald must follow the nation and make a new start. But the important problems which China is to solve are so numerous that it is almost impossible for us to single out the most significant ones to be our aims. However, the proverb that bystanders can see things better still lingers in our memory. Our foreign friends must be in a better position to tell what China at present most needs. We, therefore, request them to be good enough as to give us advice, in writing or otherwise, as to the best way we shall serve our country and the world.

To Our Patrons

On this occasion, we beg to offer you our hearty thanks for all support you have given us and all favors you have done for us. We can assure you of our deep appreciation, and wish to state that we will continue the dignity of the paper by maintaining a strictly high standard. We solicit your further support, and you can do us no better favor than giving us advices from time to time. Contributions in whatever language will be gratefully received.

Notice

In commemoration of our Fifth Anniversary, a theater party will be given next Saturday afternoon, May 18, at the Hsin Hai Fu Tai (Chekiang Road new theater). Invitations have been sent out to all guests, but members of the foreign community who are interested in our paper and wish to attend the function, will be admitted, but tickets of admission must be first secured on application to our main office, 166 Shantung Road.

Souvenirs will be distributed.

A Word of Thanks

The National Herald begs to acknowledge with thanks the numerous felicitous messages received on the occasion of its Fifth Anniversary, including those from President Yuan Shih-k'ai, Vice-president Li Yuan-hung, ex-President Sun Yat-sen, Premier Tang Shao-yi, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, etc., etc. As they are all in the Chinese language, the reader is requested to refer to the Chinese section of this issue.



Compliment of President Yuan



Compliments of Vice president Li

Historical Sketch

After five years, through struggles and persecutions, the National Herald is still able to appear this day before the public. In celebrating its Fifth Anniversary, the paper takes the opportunity of presenting a history of its short career and brief existence, showing the actual work it has done. Born under very extraordinary circumstances, inspired by a patriotic motive and per se with a national spirit, it has passed a very precarious and critical life threatened several times under official ban to stop publication and having made sacrifices not only in money and property, but also in valuable time and human lives. Yet in spite of all these trying circumstances, it has fought the fight and gloriously won the game.

Founded in 1917 under the auspices of Yu Yu-jen, Yeh Tsong-yui, Wang Sir-zen (P. N. Wang), Tsao Tsong-hwai, and Lin Man-tsung, the paper had been under careful and thoughtful consideration for over ten months before the publication of its first number. This step was taken in view of the large number of short-lived papers that advocated the same cause. But hardly had two months elapsed, a destructive fire burned down its entire premises, and in consequence of which it was found impossible to pacify the shareholders. Further, the revolutionary doctrines it had preached detracted many a man from having any personal connection with it. Under such circumstances when dollars and cents were not forthcoming, it should die a natural death. But there was the will, so the way. The cause was not allowed to slip away, without accomplishing some definite end; and presently Mr. Yu, who later served in the capacity of Vice-President of the Board of Communications under the Provisional Government, left Shanghai to work for the revolutionary campaign, and Messrs. Yeh and Wang by disposing their own property put themselves at the stake. Under the editorship of men who received almost no compensation for their work and printed elsewhere, the paper appeared once again after a short extinction.

Then followed a series of persecutions to the National Herald. In 1918 when Governor En Min of Anhui was assassinated by the revolutionist Hsu Hai-ling, the action was strongly defended by the paper and this aroused the suspicion of the Manchu Government. Had it not been in the International Settlement, the official ban would have been pronounced. Later, the suppression of the "People's Wall" 民呼報 called forth vehement denunciations as a violation of the right of free speech, and upon the request of Tantai Wang of Hangchow, Tantai Tsai took steps to close the paper. This was only saved by relieving Editor Ho from the staff, who was nominally held responsible for government opposition. Finally the notorious Indian case was censured by the paper as an atrocious crime against humanity and notice were served on it by the Shanghai Municipality, and by winning the case in the law court, it continued its existence.

Thereupon Mr. Yeh went to Honan and upon the failure of the revolutionary outbreak, he committed suicide by drowning himself. Meanwhile Mr. Yang Doh-sung, who had served as the chief editor, a very brilliant mind educated in Japan who originated the bomb case on the High Commissioners in Peking but escaped without detection, had gone to England for the Canton cause, but on account of its failure, he followed Mr. Yeh's example, only to the Atlantic. This was a terrible blow. Mr. P. N. Wang was thus left single-handed in a very awkward position. To fill the vacancy of Mr. Yang, the services of Mr. Wang Yuan-tsung were secured, but because of his writings against the Manchu Government in wholesale butchery of the revolutionists in Canton, the then Viceroy of Liang Kiang Chang Jen-tsung undertook to suppress it. Fortunately by offering various explanations and excuses and by deferring the viceregal order, it was able to continue its existence. Finally the Revolution broke out in Wuchang, and the cause of the paper first realized on any grand scale.

This concluded the history for the past five years giving the large facts only. Incidentally we may mention the stand taken by the paper immediately after the death of the Dowager Empress. When Yuan Shih-kai was dismissed and Prince Ching installed, much unfavorable comment was expressed, resulting in crossing swords with the then Shanghai papers, which were mainly pro-Ching or rather anti-Yuan. But since then what has been their attitude toward the Manchu government? Recent events have shown the justification of our action in defending Yuan so it is unnecessary to repeat the old story.

So we have achieved our cause, at least the destructive part. A word might be said about its future. With the Revolution, much has disappeared automatically, but reconstruction must be proceeded in order that this nation might be saved. The paper will exert its influence along this line. Further, it will maintain a rational policy by denouncing all self-interesting pursuits, but defending and promoting everything that is progressive and useful. Its interests are not sectional but national, not sensational but rational, not individual but general.

Advertise in the National Herald.

And your business will prosper.

The paper is patronised by all classes of people.

Try an experiment and see the result.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHINESE INDUSTRIES IN RAILWAY MATERIALS ETC

BY JOHN E. HALL

FOREIGN OBSTRUCTION AND CONTROL

During the past three years many Chinese engineering concerns have begun to see the possibility of the Chinese manufacturing their own railway requirements, and a careful inspection of the conditions and results of such a policy being carried out, will no doubt be of interest to all Chinese who have given thought to the industrial development of their country.

The various agreements drawn up between the Chinese Government and the British and Chinese Corporation show that the question of China manufacturing her own railway supplies was anticipated and the clauses bearing on this subject from the Loan Agreements are not without interest in view of the recent developments and the placing of the orders during the past two years.

The Shanghai Nanking Railway agreement states: "With a view to encouraging Chinese industries, Chinese materials are to be preferred as also the products of the Hanyang Ironworks, provided price and quality are suitable."

The Canton Kowloon Railway Agreement states:—

"With a view to encouraging Chinese industries, Chinese government and other materials are to be preferred, provided price and quality are suitable."

The Tientsin Pukow Railway states:—

"With a view to the encouragement of Chinese industries, preference will be given, at equal rates and qualities, over British, German or other foreign goods to Chinese materials and goods manufactured in China. No commission will be paid on such materials and goods."

The Hu Kiang Loan Agreement states:—

"With a view to the encouragement of Chinese industries, preference will be given, at equal prices and qualities over British, French, German, American and other foreign goods to Chinese materials and goods manufactured in China, such cases being left to the decision, in consultation with the Engineers in Chief, of an Inspector appointed by the Ministry of Posts and Communications. No Commission will be paid on the purchases of such Chinese materials and goods."

In the case of the Shanghai Nanking Railway and the Canton Kowloon Railway the management of the lines, including construction, is vested in a board or committee of joint management, but in the cases of the Tientsin Pukow and Hu Kiang Lines the construction and control are vested entirely in the hands of the Chinese themselves and it is in the clause giving the Chinese this control that rests the salvation of a very important Chinese industry, or industries, all connected with the building and equipment of the lines.

Having now seen from the Loan agreements that Chinese materials and industries are in all cases to have preference, let us now proceed to show that instead of this being done that Chinese industries and prestige have been considerably injured by the way in which recent orders have been placed.

About one year ago, the Tientsin Pukow Railway asked for prices for twelve third class coaches, and the lowest price was received from a Chinese works who were prepared and able to construct the whole of the coaches and underframes and deliver them within the contract time. Instead of being awarded the whole order this Chinese works was given only two of the coaches and the remainder were given to the Shanghai Nanking Railway at considerable higher price. The Shanghai Nanking Railway made only the woodwork of the coaches and the steel underframes etc., were ordered through their purchasing agents Messrs Jardine Matheson & Co. from abroad. By this system of ordering a large amount of work was sent abroad which could easily have been done by Chinese firms and Chinese workmen. In addition to this the Chinese were compelled to pay a purchasing commission of five per cent. on the material ordered from abroad whilst on the materials purchased in China no commission is paid. The loss to the Chinese in this one order cannot have been less than 6,000 taels in money in addition to the loss of work amounting to about 30,000 taels all of which work might have been given to Chinese works and workmen.

It is easy to see that a Foreign merchant firm have no interest in encouraging Chinese industries when they get 5 per cent. commission from the Chinese for materials and work purchased from abroad and no commission on goods purchased in China.

It will no doubt be said that the Shanghai Nanking Railway is also a Chinese concern and that in placing the orders with this Company encouragement is given to Chinese industries. It is however, well known that up to the present the Shanghai Nanking Railway has been run at a great loss each year, last year the loss amounted to about 600,000 taels, and it is impossible for Chinese industrial undertakings to successfully compete with a concern which loses six lakhs a year. It should not be forgotten also that any loss in working the Shanghai Nanking Railway has to be made good by the Chinese themselves. Therefore it does not matter much whether the railway loses more in building coaches or not as if they lose money the loss falls on the Chinese themselves.

It has always been recognized in Foreign countries that the railway companies should not be allowed to compete with the manufacturers in building locomotives and coaches. They are allowed to build their own requirements only as it has been proved that if the railway companies are allowed

to compete with commercial enterprises that the industry will be crushed. In England no railway company is allowed to compete in this manner and the fact should be well known to all the foreigners and firms connected with the Shanghai Nanking Railway.

A further investigation of the small order placed with the Chinese firms alluded to above shows that the foreign railways engineer have adopted a policy of placing obstructions in the development of this large and important industry. The Engineer in Chief of the Tientsin Pukow Railway asked that certain portions of the coaches should be made a certain size and when he was asked what the size was he replied

that it would save delay by writing to London to obtain the dimensions. Such a reply was of course ridiculous. The size was known by the Engineer-in-Chief who was at Nanking, and he caused considerable delay to the Chinese company by making them write to London for it. When further coaches were required he advised the directors of the Tientsin Pukow Railway not to place any further orders with the Chinese company as they were slow and not able to deliver in time. How could they deliver their coaches in time when the Engineer-in-Chief had deliberately caused the delay himself by refusing to say what he wanted? Such actions show plainly the policy of the foreign railway

engineers towards the Chinese, and their industries. In order to obtain control of the spending of the money on Chinese railways the foreigners have repeatedly stated that the Chinese are unfit to control the spending of these large sums, yet here is an instance in which the foreign engineer has given misleading advice to his Chinese directors with the result that the railway company had to pay a much higher price for their coaches and in addition a grave slur was thrown on the Chinese ability to do the work themselves. Reports of a very disparaging nature have also been made to the British Minister at Peking by the Engineer-in-Chief and Messrs Jardine Matheson & Co. stating

that the Chinese company could not carry out the work of building coaches with speed or ability. Such reports are absolutely untrue and can only injure Chinese industries and prestige in a very serious manner.

After the coaches made by this Chinese company had been delivered the engineer insisted on stupid and ridiculous alterations being made before the coaches would be accepted and he again reported in a very misleading manner to the directors of the railway company. These ridiculous alterations were insisted upon only on the coaches which had been made in China. The coaches made abroad were not required to be altered. This was done to make it appear that the Chinese coaches were wrong and so a further excuse could be found for refusing to give Chinese firms further orders. No fault or complaint is being made against the Chinese directors. They have appointed a foreign engineer at a large salary to advise them and it is on his advice that they have acted. The appointment of the foreign engineer was insisted upon by the banks and firms who made the loan to the Chinese for the building of the railway and this engineer gave wrong advice leading to the benefit of those banks and merchants firms.

Another instance in which foreign merchant firms may control and seriously injure the railway industry is that of acting as purchasing agents for the railways and also as agents for manufacturers abroad. It is only natural that a merchant firm acting as sole agent for a manufacturer abroad will endeavour to sell this manufacturer's goods and to keep other manufacturers out of the market. If they can get the railway engineers to specify their goods they at once have a monopoly and can increase the price sufficiently to prevent Chinese or other concerns from getting business. An instance of this kind has recently been proved in which a foreign firm having a sole agency for goods specified by a railway engineer made the Chinese firms pay a much higher price for the same things than that charged to a foreign firm. The Chinese firm then has to increase its price to the railway company and must either lose the business or take a much less profit. The extra cost in any case goes into the pockets of the foreign firm, in addition to which the Chinese must pay the a commission for purchasing.

Great efforts are being made by the new Premier, Tang Shao-yi, to prevent the control of Chinese finances by the foreigners, yet here is an industry, and one of the most important to China, being controlled in such a manner that the Chinese commercial firms have no chance of competing whatever on equal terms and every effort seems to be made to damage the industry in its infancy.

During the past six years, China must have spent at least fifty million taels in railway materials such as bridges, rails,

and the greater part of this sum has been spent abroad and the Chinese have paid hundreds of thousands of taels commission their purchasing agents. The Chinese must see that these purchasing agents are not going to give up these large commissions if they can avoid it and it is not to their interests to encourage Chinese industries and purchase Chinese goods on which they get no commission. During the next ten years, China must spend millions of taels in purchasing railway materials, the greater part of which can be manufactured in China by the Chinese themselves. By doing so they would encourage their own manufacturers, save millions of taels in commissions, and also keep the money in their own country. Why should China provide foreign firms with orders at higher prices and pay these large commissions when their own firms and workmen are anxious and willing to undertake the work? Such a policy must keep China poor and under the control of the foreigners, and it therefore rests with the Chinese themselves to insist that their agreements with the foreign banks and purchasing agents shall be kept, and that where the Chinese can or will make the necessary requirements of the railways that they shall be given orders and be encouraged.

Sufficient evidence can be produced to show that every opposition and obstruction is being placed in the way of the development of this industry. The position is a very serious one indeed for China at the present time, as if those Chinese firms who have established themselves are shut out, as the circumstances indicate they will be, it will be a much more difficult thing to establish later on when the foreigners have got the whole industry and business into their own hands.

The writer is of opinion that this industry is the first which should be taken up and organised by the New Board of Industry. It is a simple matter and the whole power is in the hands of the Chinese themselves if they will only avail themselves of the proper manner of using it. They could find profitable occupation and work for many thousands of their workmen and student engineers, develop a profitable and useful industry, and retain in the country millions of taels which are now spent abroad. If a body of influential Chinese or one of the societies formed for the purpose of developing Chinese industries, will take up the matter, the writer will furnish them with actual evidence and figures to prove their case and show them that the development of this industry is a simple matter.

The writer has had many years experience with Chinese engineers and workmen and found them equal in every way to most foreign engineers and workmen. All they require is more opportunity and experience to fit them to compete on equal terms with the rest of the world.



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SELECTED AND TRANSLATED BY N. S. S. S.

"Learning without thinking is labor lost; thinking without learning is perilous."

"When a man is not in the habit of saying to himself: 'What shall I think of this? What shall I think of this?'—I can indeed do nothing for him."

"To see what is right and not to do it is cowardice."

"To search into mystery and to act miraculously—which may be mentioned in future generations with honor—are not what I want to do."

"The path of man is not far away from man. When men try to pursue a course which is far from man, that course is not The Path of Man. In the Canon of Poetry, it is said: 'In hewing an axe-handle, in hewing an axe-handle, the pattern is not far away.' Grasping one axe-handle, to hew another, if they are looked at, they may appear to be far apart. Hence, the virtuous man cultivates men according to man's pattern and as soon as they change to the right, he stops. To exercise to one's utmost his inner conscience and to do to others what he wishes from others, is not far from the path of man. What is not wished to be done to yourself, do not do to others."

"There are three friendships which are beneficial, and three which are injurious. Friendship with the upright, friendship with the sincere, and friendship with the much learned and widely experienced—these are beneficial. Friendship with the man of specious airs, friendship with the insinuatingly soft, and friendship with the glib-tongued—these are injurious."

CONCORDANCE OF THOUGHTS CHINESE AND WESTERN

The Golden Rule
What you do not want done to yourself, do not do to others.—Confucius.
Whatever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.—Christ.

Internationalism
All within the four seas are brethren.—Confucius.
All are children of God.—Christ.
All beneath the heavens are one family.—Confucius.
Above all is humanity.—Western.

Knowing and Not Knowing
When you know a thing, say that you know it; if not, say that you do not.—Confucius.
But let your speech be yes, yes, say, say.—Christ.

Home
At home, even for a thousand days one does not feel weary about the enjoyments; abroad for a short time, one finds it insupportable.—Chinese proverb.

Business-like
Every melon-seller avers that his melons are not sour.—Chinese.
No seller cries stinking fish.—British.

Importation vs. Home Product
Ginger grown in one's own garden is never so pungent as those in another's yard.—Chinese.
A prophet has no honor in his own country.—Bible.

Co-operation
One man's plan is short; two men's plan is long.—Chinese.
Two heads are better than one.—English.

Customers First
The lady who sells fans shelters her head from the sun with her fan.—Chinese.
The blacksmith's horse and the shoemaker's wife go barefoot.—English.

Circumspction
Think thrice before you act.—Confucius.
Look before you leap.—Western.

Cause and Effect
The sea does not ruffle when there is no wind.—Chinese.
Where there is smoke, is fire.—English.

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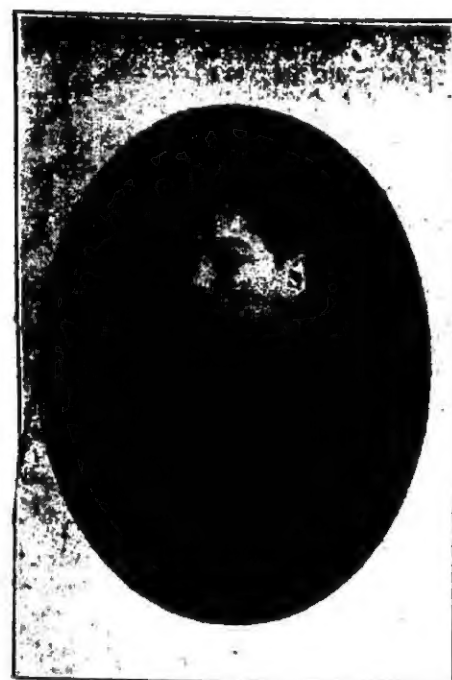
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Some Chinese Mottoes

TRANSLATED BY MISS RUBY SIA.

Two Oughts:—In the practice of virtue you ought to take a high stand. In your intercourse with men, your position ought to be unassuming.

Two Should-Nots:—The month should not speak of such things that ought not to be done. The heart should not conceive such things that ought not to be spoken.

Two Little:—By paying little attention to trifling affairs, you will seldom err. By little use of empty talk you will avoid transgression.

Two Not-Amis:—Do not seek a miss and your heart will be at peace. Do not act amiss and your body will be at ease.

Two Never Will-Haves:—If you wait until you have a surplus before you exercise charity, you will never have such an occasion. If you wait for leisure before you engage in study, you will never have such an opportunity.

Two Better-Thans:—One act of self-restraint is better than one hundred battles and one hundred victories. One moment of silence is better than ten thousand words fitly spoken.

Two Nothing-Likes:—If you do not wish people to hear there is nothing like keeping silence. If you do not wish people to know, there is nothing like refraining from action.

Three To-Consider:—When the young consider that they will grow old, they should give all diligence to study. When the aged consider that death is at hand, they should be zealous in giving instruction. When in possession of wealth you consider that it may pass away, you should be uttering in charity.

Three To-Promote:—Promote happiness by being content. Promote health by keeping a light stomach. Promote wealth by cutting down expenses.

Three Must-Nots:—Integrity is a prime requisite in an officer, but he must not be haughty on account of this and be unkind to those who are corrupt. Attention is carelessness on the part of those in authority, but they must not give attention only to great things and despise those that are small. Diligence is a sine qua non for persons in official employ, but they must not begin with diligence and end with indolence.

Three It-Is-Pity:—It is pity to have made no acquisition of knowledge during one's life. It is pity to have idled away today. It is pity for one's body to become a wreck.

Three No-That-Cannot:—When there is mutual repentance there is no resentment that cannot be dispelled. When there is mutual desire there is no union that cannot be effected. When there is mutual animosity there is no calamity that cannot be brought about.

Four Goods:—Be a good man. Do good works. Read good books. Speak good words.

Four Fundamental Principles:—Economy is a fundamental principle in the management of a household. Education is a fundamental principle in the elevation of a family. Harmony is a fundamental principle in the regulation of a household. Conformity to right principles is a fundamental principle in the preservation

of a family.

Four Plans:—The plans of a family depend upon harmony. The plans of a life depend upon diligence. The plans of a year are made in the spring. The plans of a day are made in the morning.

Four Preserves:—If you possess wisdom and intelligence, preserve them by an artless demeanor. If you have merit sufficient to overshadow all under heaven, preserve it by yielding your rights in favor of others. If you have courage and strength sufficient to excite the dread of the whole world, preserve them by a timid behavior. If you have wealth without bounds, preserve it by an unassuming deportment.

Four May-take-the-Place-Ofs:—Freedom from care may take the place of honorable distinction. "Early to bed" may take the place of riches. Contented steps may take the place of a carriage. Satisfaction of hunger may take the place of meat.

Four Selfs:—The want of self-respect brings disgrace. The want of self-restraint invites trouble. He who is not self-satisfied receives advantage. He who is not self-content becomes very learned.

Four Spirit:—To love one's parents with the same spirit with which one loves his wife would be very filial indeed. To defend one's country with the same spirit which one would defend his family would be the very perfection of patriotism. He who would reproach himself with the same spirit with which he would reproach others would seldom be found at fault. If we would consider others others with the same spirit with which we consider ourselves, harmonious relations would be maintained inviolate.

Four Don'ts:—Don't associate with men who are not virtuous. Don't take things to which you have no right. Don't talk about what you have not seen. Don't carry out intentions which are bad.

Four Do-Not-Says:—Do not say that you may deceive even in one of your thoughts, for you must know that there is the scrutiny of Heaven, Earth and the Gods. Do not say that you may treat a single word with levity, for you must know that before and behind, on the right and the left, there are ears giving heed. Do not say that you may indulge in dissipation for a single moment, for you must know the reward of misery or happiness extends to your posterity. Do not say that you may treat any one thing with indifference, for you must know that it involves serious consequences to your body, your family and your life.

Five Recognizes:—Recognize kindness. Recognize doctrine. Recognize the will of Heaven. Recognize error. Recognize good fortune.

Five Limits:—If you recognize the limit of speech, your faults will be less frequent. If you recognize the limit of plays and sports, your sorrows and regrets will be less frequent. If you recognize the limit of want and fancy, covetous desire will be less frequent. If you recognize the limit of joy and rejoicing, misery and ruin will be less frequent. If you recognize the limit of eating and drinking, sickness will be less frequent.

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A PROPOSED REMEDY FOR THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN CHINA.

By Y. S. TSAO.

From the Chinese Students' Monthly.

In pursuance to the proposal of discussing three momentous problems, China has been facing and will forever face until they are satisfactorily solved, the writer proceeds to approach the above proposition. It is not without misgiving that he attempts to give a possible solution, for it is meant more as a suggestion to furnish some grounds for the mental exchange of views with his compatriots. It stands to reason that this topic belongs to the department of economics, and those among us who are taking Finance, Banking, Currency and the like are especially requested to lend a helping hand in an earnest endeavor to furnish data and express their opinions upon the following passages:

That the once boasted land of wealth has been changed suddenly into a land of poverty; that the vast sums required annually to pay our national indemnity; that the increase of importation of foreign merchandise dumped into China; that the decrease of exports due to rivals in the silk and tea industries; that the various reform measures require large sums of money to carry out; all these have combined to sap China of her surplus wealth. Of the numerous schemes in raising money to meet the deficit, the final resort has been foreign loans, which have proved to be fraught with political complications. To raise taxation has been a failure in many cases, and memorials for the provincial officials have been constantly sent requesting the central government to reduce or even suspend the levying of taxes on account of the poverty-stricken conditions of the masses.

study into our difficulties. It stands to reason, therefore, that the future financiers of our country should so thoroughly prepare themselves as to be able to take a leading part in the solution of the same.

It was the pleasure of the writer to have an academic discussion on finance with a student who is specializing in the science of economics. The question was raised as to the first and best way to recognize our finances, and in the opinion of my friend



Drawn by our own Artist

read and digested.

Of the above three methods of procedure, the Imperial Government has chosen the first. Indeed, it is the easiest step to take, but in consideration of the increase of commerce and the instability of silver, gold will flow out from the country, as in the case of Mexico. The second is the most difficult, as it would require a large gold hoard; but this would be the best. The gold exchange standard would be the most



A View of The Tai Mountain—Py Pinghung

Under such a predicament even veteran financiers would shrink from the responsibility of being Cancellor of the Exchequer. Our financiers of the old school have great difficulties in getting a comprehensive hold of the financial situation, partly due to the strong native bank guilds, the power of the provincial authorities over taxation, the corrupt method of levying taxes, and the present chaotic monetary conditions. The returned students, with a good book knowledge of finances, have not had enough experience and prestige to be able to accomplish very much. Foreign advisers, while versed in the financial conditions of their own countries, have not been able to solve the problem for us very satisfactorily; and though what they recommend is evidently in the right direction, the practical method of procedure evidently will not be known until we engage a few of them to make a thorough

the creation of a government tobacco monopoly would be the most effective one. We would leave the author of that idea to advocate that policy, while we would here suggest three main lines of procedure:

1. Monetary Reform.
2. The Creation of a National Banking System.

3. Improvement in Taxation.
(1.) Within the last seven years a great deal has been said upon the monetary reform and the three possible solutions are:

A. A universal silver standard.
B. A universal gold standard.
C. A gold exchange standard.

Prof. Jenks of Cornell, in his article on "Monetary Conditions in China" (The Chinese Students' Monthly, December, 1909), gave a very concise and valuable contribution on this subject and every student in finance would do well to have it

plausible scheme to adopt, as it will lead to the gold standard easier; but unless we have a pretty big hoard of gold to begin with, and unless we have some very export and faithful foreign financier to advise us, it would be a difficult problem to stem the drain of gold, though Prof. Jenks assures us that "in case there should be a drain on the page reserve, it is much easier to replenish it." While we advocate the gold exchange standard as a means to an end, we believe any of the three methods if adapted as a universal monetary system would facilitate and increase domestic commerce; and besides the minting of token coins and the printing of paper money would materially increase the volume of currency in the country.

(11.) The monetary reform cannot be carried on successfully without the creation of a national banking system. It stands to reason, that in order to facilitate transac-

tions every town of any size should have a national bank. Here we will have to absorb the native banks and cash shops, which would require a considerable amount of tact and diplomacy to accomplish. Besides, the system of national banks, savings banks, trust companies, and postal savings banks should be established far and wide in order to increase deposits for capitalizing great industrial enterprises. Then, and then only, may we expect a considerable decrease in foreign loans. A more lengthy discussion on industrial development will be conducted in the next issue of the Monthly. An attempt will then be made to show how these three momentous questions, namely, Army vs. Navy, Financial Reform and Industrial Organization are all intimately related.

(III.) Lastly, the levying of taxes ought to be imposed. It has been estimated that if the internal revenue system is purged of its present corruptions, the revenue would be increased several hundredfold. To be conservative, it ought at least to increase by ten to twenty times. We have to acknowledge the fact that in order to eradicate the "squeeze" system the officials and tax collectors must be properly remunerated for their services.

With regard to external revenues, the present custom service is quite efficient; but even here we might make a tariff revision with foreign countries to increase the tariff on the bulk of imports by 5 per cent. ad valorem. Foreign nations are beginning to realize that unless Chinese industries are given a chance to thrive, the purchasing power per capita will decrease considerably, and so it is to their future commercial welfare in considering for a reasonable tariff revision. In conclusion, it might be said that the above three systems would only be an empty frame-work, if it is not filled in by a substantial industrial development. For it is only by furnishing productive labor to the masses may we expect to increase the wealth per capita and thereby swell taxes, multiply deposits and maintain a gold standard.

The Manicure Lady

"George," said the Manicure Lady, "did you ever see any of them pannier skirts?" "I have saw a lot of skirts in my time," said the Head Barber, guardedly, "but never called them no names."

"But these pannier skirts ain't girls, explained the Manicure Lady. "They are regular skirts, you know, George, the garment, not the girl. They are flounced with at the top, and kind of stings at the bottom. The old gent says that they are hoop skirts with the reverse English, whatever that means."

"He means," said the Head Barber, "hoopskirts are big at the bottom and small at the top, and the reverse English makes them big at the top and small at the bottom. All of them new fashions make me sick anyway. Let's talk about the weather, or baseball. What do I care about dresses? My wife can't afford over three of them year, and she can't wear over one of them at a time. Go easy on the moodiest murrings."

"Souls like yours, George," remarked the Manicure Lady, "is not capable of understanding the pretty things of life like pannier skirts. All you can think of, from what I hear of your conversation around here, is how to make a four-ball combination in a pool game or how to do a winner on the track from past performances."

"Most men is the same, for that matter," Wilfred was saying just the other night that he couldn't see no sense in them no skirts, all big at the top and all small at the feet. He said that he thought it was just the opposite to what it ought to be, according to the law of averages."

"Wilfred says that he has a new poem about the different styles of women's dress and he was reading the poem to us last night. It made the old gent take his hat and go over to the corner where the light shine brightest, but I thought it was kind of good. This is how it goes:

"Oh, woman, in our hours of ease
You spend for clothes what'er you please
When debts and landlords make us sore
You always spend a trifle more!"

"That's enough," said the Head Barber. "Gee, I wish a live one would come. Three shaves this morning and not a tip standard."

An Unsolicited Letter That Tells Its Own Story

Shanghai, January 18th, 1912.

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(Name on request)

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By Winsor McCay

